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subincurva vacua sub ore constricta, peristomii dentibus 16 majusculis siccis subhorizontaliter incurvis humidis erectis apice leniter recurvis, articulatiionibus dorso valde prominentibus; autoica; fl. masc. parvo juxta femineum posito.

Hab. On the branches of a Live Oak, Florida, Feb. 1877, *Capt. John Donnell Smith.*

Mode of growth and form of capsule much as in *Hypnum microcarpum*, C. M., but smaller in all its parts, with narrower and more narrowly reticulated leaves not recurved on the margin, the inflated cells at the basal angles more numerous, peristome single, &c.—Remarkable for the prominent articulations of the peristomal teeth.

### RAUIA, nov. gen.

**Rauia scita,** Aust.—*Hypnum scitum*, Beauv., Prod. p. 69; Aust. *Musc. Appalach. n.* 300; also this Journal, vol. v., p. 3.—*Thuidium Appalachiani*, Aust., Mss.

Modus vegetandi, folii formis et textura ut in *Thuidio*, sed capsula peristomiaque leskeoidea.

**Thuidium Alleni,** *n. sp.*—Caule erecto vel depresso fasciculatim innovando bipinnatim ramuloso dense paraphyllato; foliis siccis crispatis, humidis latissime ovatis concavis brevissime subacuminulatis obtusis vel acutis planis vel subsulcatis, margine minutissime papillato-crenulata pro more plana, costa valida fere ad apicem continua, basi auriculata subdecurrente, cellulis minutissimis plerumque distinctis rotundiusculis minute unipapillosis, basilaribus vix majoribus; ramulis inferioribus brevibus laxis flexuosis eparaphyllatis, foliis minutis valde concavis ovatis obtusis, costa tenuiore et paullo breviore; superioribus majoribus strictis paucissime brevissime paraphyllatis, foliis cum caulinis subconfoimibus; paraphylliis longis simplicibus vel parce divisis geniculatis; floribus et fructu ignotis.

Hab. In a peat swamp near New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1880, *Mr. John Allen.* Communicated by *Prof. O. F. Allen* of the Sheffield Scientific School. Resembles *Thuidium minutulum* (Hedw.), but is much larger. At a casual glance it would be apt to be mistaken for *Elodium paludosum*, Sulliv. But that is never bipinnate, has leaves acutely acuminate with longish cells, which are often not papillose, &c. It gives me great pleasure to be able to dedicate so fine a species to the Allens, father and son. They have recently sent me ample specimens of some very rare mosses, all in the finest condition. Among these is *Trichodon nodulosum*, Aust.

§ 8. **Cheilanthes vestita,** Swartz.—Mr. Chas. N. Arnold has sent us from Poughkeepsie a number of specimens of *Cheilanthes vestita*, Willd., gathered near that city by Mr. Clarence Lown. A note from Mr. Lown states that this fern was first detected by him growing on the rocks in the vicinity of the river in April, 1877. Afterwards, in September of the same year, he found it again growing luxuriantly on the rocks at New Paltz Landing, just south of the ferry dock, and opposite Poughkeepsie. The only other known station in New York for this fern is Washington Heights, where it was detected some years ago by Mr. Denslow. As Mr. C. H. Peck remarks, Poughkeepsie will doubtless prove its northern limit in this State.

§ 9. **Trichomanes radicans,** Swz.—Mrs, F. J. Harlow has sent me specimens of this fern which she collected at "Natural Bridge," four miles from Sewanee, Tenn. E. S. MILLER.

February 13th.

§ 10. **Leucanthemum vulgare,** var. **tubuliflorum.**—The variety *tubuliflorum*, Tenney, of *Leucanthemum vulgare*, which was detected at Poughkeepsie in 1867 by Miss Crockett of Vassar College, has made its appearance in great abundance every year at the same locality where it was first found, and from which it has never spread. The ray flowers in this pretty variety are tubular, unilateral in varying degrees, and 5-lobed like the disk flower. I have found in nearly every instance that they possess two (rarely four) abortive stamens, i. e., stamens destitute of pollen. Dr. Gray, in his Manual (ed. 1868, p. 686) says of this variety: "An abnormal state of the White Weed, with the rays transformed into large and palmately or bilabiately 5-lobed (rarely 3-4-lobed) tubular corollas." But have we an instance of what we may really call "transformation?" Should not the pistillate ray flowers of the ordinary form of *Leucanthemum* themselves be regarded as *transformed* marginal disk flowers, the unilateral development of which has adapted them to assist, as Mr. Darwin suggests, in the process of cross-fertilization by making the plants more conspicuous to insects. And would it not be more proper, then, to consider the tubular ray flowers of the variety not as cases of "transformation," but rather as instances of partial *reversion*, by the regaining of lost organs, to some ancient form of the plant in which all of the flowers were tubular and perfect? I have a specimen of *L. vulgare* in which all the flowers—those of the disk as well as those of the ray—are ligulate and pistillate; and also a garden specimen *Chrysanthemum carinatum* in which, through an arrest of development, a large number of the disk flowers have lost their stamens and their purple color, and have become partially ligulate. These two instances, which come under the head of what gardeners call "doubling," I should judge are examples of what might be properly styled "transformation." W. R. G.

§ 11. **Suffolk County Plants.**—I have the pleasure of adding the following plants to the flora of Suffolk Co., L. I.

*Hypericum adpressum*, Barton, a few plants at the "Slough" on the East Hampton and Sag Harbor turnpike. At the same station, *Habenaria ciliaris*, R., Br. I also found it at Springs. At this place I found a Habenaria of a beautiful straw color, intermediate as it were between H. ciliaris and H blephariglottis. I was unable to visit the locality last year, so I cannot tell whether it is constant or not. H. blephariglottis grew in the same locality. I found in Amigansette *Lilium Philadelphicum*, L., though only a few plants. I was told that it grew plentifully on Montauk Point, though I did not observe it that year (1878). Last year it was out of flower when I was there. Mr. C. L. Allen discovered it in the woods near Wading River (1879) while we were out riding. I think I have never reported finding *Utricularia clandestina*, Nutt., at Manorville. This makes eleven species of Utricularia found in Suffolk County. I found one plant of *Conium maculatum*, L., in the yard around Clinton Academy, East Hampton. *Urtica urens*, L., grows sparingly in East Hampton, and